## BUSINESS NOTICES.

To Advertisers .- The Large Circu-ALUADVERTISERS.— Inc LARGE CARCU-eration of The Trabuse in both city and country, and espe-etally in families, renders it the best possible medium for all those who wish to make their business and wants known to the public in the way which will ensure the most prompt and profitable returns.

### ADVERTISING DIRECTORY. PRISPMENTS WILL BE FOUND UNDER THEIR

FIRST PAGE. Political Notices. Special Notices. Wanted. Want Places Boarding New Publications. Amusements. Financial. Sales by Austion For the Holidays, 6w.	EVECOND PAGE  Instruction Water Cure. For Sale. Te Let Hardware Winde w Shidet Telegraph Jevelry Modivines.	SECOND PAGE. Coat Patents Dry (Jooda. Scioing Machines. Clothing, &c THIRD PAGE. Insurance Proposals Legal Notices. Odiforna
Sales by Austion For the Holidays, &c. SEVENTHPAGE Corporat'n Notices.	Modicines	

HOLIDAY PRESENTS-SEASON OF FURS! ORNIN, 214 Broadway, solicits the attention of the ladies to his magnificent assortment of superb Fors, made up in the newest and most farhtonable styles, and consisting of full sets of Hudson Bay Schle, Russian Sable, Reyal Ermine, Stone Martin, Chinchilla, Rock Martin, Mink, &c.

His stock of Mulis, Victorines and Cuffs, he is confident, has never been surpassed by any ever submitted to the good taste and judgment of the ladies of New-York.

An immense stock of gentlemen's Fur and Plush Cars, of the most recherche patterns combining elegance with warmih, has also just been opened, and all who desire to forfify themselves against the blasts of Winter are invited to call and examine them.

to call and examine them.

Ladies' Fur and Felt Bonnets, together with an elegant variety of lovely Hats for children.

GENIN, d26 3t 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's. SLEIGH ROBES AND CARRIAGE MATS .-GENIN, 218 Broadway, has a splendid assortment of Robes, consisting of White Polar Bear, Hudson Bay and Prairie Wolf, Buffalo, &c. trimmed and untrimmed. Also, Far Mats, to protect the feet.

d25 31 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

IT IS JUST THE WEATHER .- Ladies, call

HOLIDAY PRESENTS AND COMBS.—
Papier Mache Work Boxes and Dressing Cases, Odor
Boxes, Card Cases, Porte Monnoies, Portefolios, Stationsty Sets, &c. Also, the most beautiful assortment of
American and French Combs, to be found in this city, for
ease and elegance not equaled, at reduced prices.

Z. M. QUIMBY, 503 Broadway.

REMOVAL .- WARNOCKS, Hatters, have

Dr. TRAFTON'S Buckthorn Berry Pills are mild and effectual, and now the acknowledged beat remndy for Billious attacks. Liver Complaint, Head-ache, Gout, Giddiness, habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appe-tite and Indirection. Dépôt, 146 Williamest. For sale by the principal city druggists and chemists. d24 4wTuWThk8

W Visiting Cards for New-Year Calls, elegantly engraved and printed on the finest French Porca-lain Cards, at Eventeat. 1s, 362 Brondway, corner Duanes. Mr. Evendell has a branch store at 2 Wall-st near Brondway, for the accommodation of his down-town cus-tomers. CALL AND EXAMINE .- More than or-

dinary attention has been paid by the subscriber this season, to make his assoriment of Useful and Fancy Arti-cles superior to any similar stock in this city, and success cles superior to any similar stock in this sustened those exertions, as is proved by a discriminating public.

DAVIS COLLAMORE,

d24 6t 447 Erozdway, near Grand-st. SPLENDID GIFTS FOR THE SEASON.-

LAWRENCE's Daguerreotypes, the size of life—call and see them. A great variety of beautiful castets for Daguerreo-types, to be had nowhere class. Also, Pins and Lockets of verty size. Rooms 203 Broadway, three doors below Ful-dians.

YOUTH'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING. AT WHOLESALE JOSEPH B. CLOSE & SMITH. 79 and 31 William-street, would inform the trade generally that they have now on hand a large and handsome assortment of the latest and most fashionable styles of the above Clothing, at very reduced prices.

(10 19)

#### FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Clinton Hall, 131 Namau-st. near the Park

PARIAN AND BISQUE CHINA!-A good variety of Figures, as "Saorina," "Miranda," "Guardian Angel," "Good Night," "Flight into Egypt," "Greyhounds and Chalt," &c. &c. and a great variety of other useful and fancy articles. DAVIS COLIAMORE, d24 64 47 Broadway near Grand-st.

WINTER CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES. —The best stock of Men's and Boye' Clothing to be foun to this city, setting off without regard to cost, to reduce of whole of Vinter Clothing. BOUGHTON & RNAFF, d14 Stock

GIFTS FOR THE SEASON .- Daguerreotypes on Ivory, combining nature with art, with rare perfection by Brady's new discovery, offer appropriate gifts for the coming season. These Degaerroctypes are colored in McDougalf's exquisitely beautiful style. A nest and varied assortment of gold lockets, braceletts, plain and orasmental cases for miniatures, at Brady's National Gallery, 205 Broadway. N. B.—The superior arrangement of light in this establishment enables the proprietor to take pictures to any kind of weather.

## South Cavoling.

The Charleston Mercury of the 21st inst. contains a report of the proceedings of the South Carolina House of Representatives for Wednesday, Dec. 18, from which we learn that many bills before that august body were, in effect, rejected in a batch, by being postponed to November next, or ordered to lie on the table. Among these were the following:

A bill to restore and secure to the citizens of South Carolina their rights under the third clause of section second of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, in relation to the

rendition of fugitive slaves.

A bill to increase the penalties for circulating or bringing within this State for circulation any written or printed papers, print or engraving, or pi-torial representation, with intent to disturb the eace or security of the same.

A bill to prohibit the introduction of slaves into

this State from any of the United States, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

A bill to amend an act entitled "an act to

amend the law in relation to the harboring of de serted seamen."
A bill of non-intercourse with the non-slavehold

ing States of the Union that have passed acts or enactments to prevent the recovery of our slaves, and given an opinion contrary to our policy, and detrimental to our interest in regard to slave

A bill to provide a police in relation to persons coming from States hostile to the institutions of

A bill to provide for the purchase of ordnance. A bill to provide for the purchase of ordinance.
A bill from the Senate to reestablish brigade encampments and for other purposes, was called for a second reading and the report of the Committee on the Military of this House, unfavorable to the bill, was agreed to, and the bill consequently re-

jected.

A bill from the Senate to provide a police in re-A bill from the Senate to provide a ponce in relation to persons coming from States hostile to the institutions of the South, was read the second time, and the question being put, shall the bill be returned to the Senate? It was decided in the negative. Yeas 48, nays 61.

This looks very much as though Quattlebum & Co. were disposed to fizzle out, and permit the Union to remain as it is for nearly a year to come

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES .-Washington, Tuesday, Dec. 24, 1850.-Moses Norris, Esq. of New Hampshire was admitted an Attorney and Counseller of this Court.....No. 17. Isaac Landes, plaintiff in err. vs. Joshus B. Brant.—This cause was argued by Mr. Bradley for the plaintiff in error, and by Mr. Gamble for the defendant in error.—Adjourned to Thursday, 11, o'clock, A.M.

A Man Shor.—At Parksburgh, Pa. on Saturday evening, 14th inst. Hiram Maginnis, a woodsawye, was shot and badly, but not fatally, injured by some person unknown. Suspicion rests against a ne tro named Lewis, whom Maginnis against a ne, to hamed how is, whom larginns had charged with being a slave, and had also threatened to info, m on him and have him sent back to slavery. The affair created intense excitement in Parksburge.

MURDER.-From the Bathw. 81 (Canada) Con rier of Friday morning, we learn that Robert Barry, of Admaston, was sound murdered in his residence on the Sunday night previous. Francis Bear and his wife, in whose house Barry resided, having absonded with Barry's horse and sleigh, were pursued and lodged in the County jail on We needay last on suspicion of having committed the atrocious deed.

THE AUSTRIAN CHARGE .- A "Special Dis-THE AUSTRIAN CHARGE.—A "Special Dis-patch" from Washington, published in one of yeaterdays morning's papers, announces the sus-pension of diplomatic relations with Austria, and asserts that Gov. McCurdy, the lately appointed Charge, had "gone home without his commission."
We learn that Governor McCurdy received his commission, together with full instructions from the Secretary of State, before he left Washington, Secretary of State, before he lett washing and will depart on his embassy early in Jan-[Jour. of Com.

## NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 26.

See VIIth Page for Evening Edition News.

For California.

We shall issue THIS MORNING The Tribune for California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands. It will contain all the Latest Foreign and Domestic News, Congressional Proceedings, City News, Money and Market Reports, Marriages, Deaths,

Persons wishing copies of this paper will please leave their orders early this morning. Price, single numbers, sixpence.

Mayti. Some sixteen hundred miles due south from this city, nearly the same distance eastward from Vera Cruz, and a little south of cast of Cuba, stretches the island of HAYTI, the second in size and importance of the West Indies, the first of any consequence discovered and colonized by Columbus, and in climate and natural resources one of the most delightful and alluring portions of the earth. Its surface is mainly rugged, rising often into lofty mountains. though several spacious plains diversify it; but its hills are of exuberant fertility even to their tops. Its soil is a deep, vegetable mold, resting on a shelly limestone. It is profusely watered by lakes, streams and rivers, four of the rivers being large and navigable, while its harbors are numerous and rarely surpassed. Its low lands are deadly to European constitutions but not to African, while its hills are unsurpassed in salubrity. It embosoms mines of Gold, Silver, Copper, Salt and Iron, none of which have been worked for many years. The Gold had become unproductive before its working was abandoned, but may not be confined to the localities explored, while the other minerals named yet exist in profusion. A great part of the island is still covered with dense primitive forests of Mahogany, Logwood, Ironwood. Cedars. &c. Its rivers and bays yield an abundant supply of Turtle, Shellfish, &c. The island is 400 miles long but will hardly average 100 wide, containing 29,500 square miles, or about the area of the five New-England States excluding Maine. It would abundantly subsist a population of Five Millions, and was estimated to contain One Million, ignorant, simple, easy-living, happy people when Columbus discovered it, whom civilized rapacity and tyranny exterminated in the course of a very few years. As the colonists were now reduced to the desperate extremity of working for themselves or stealing new laborers, they commenced the importation of slaves from Africa, and gradually increased the number to more than Half a Million. Meantime the French had settled on one side of the island not possessed by the Spaniards, and each vied with the other in extorting the largest aggregate of products and wealth from the lash-extorted labor of their slaves. The result was of course a marvelous state of commercial · prosperity '-that is, the producers having no pay, needing scarcely any fuel or clothing, and getting

ton and Indigo per annum. The great French Revolution wrought a signal change in French Hayti, and soon after, by sympathy, in Spanish also. The French Convention decreed the emancipation of the Slaves: the planters hesitated to comply: and, even after the negroes had been admitted to the freedom guaranteed them by law, attempted to reduce them again into slavery! The consequence was a bloody and desolating civil war, in which the Whites were exterminated or driven from the island. Bonaparte made a final effort to subjugate the Blacks, but the fine army he sent to Hayti under Leclerc was destroyed by the Blacks and the climate. and Hayti has ever since been practically independent, though her independence was not recognized by France till 1826, and then on condition of the payment by the island to the (step) mother country of a sum (\$30,000,000) which is entirely beyond the means of the former. Some part of it has been paid: the residue probably never will

very little food, were enabled to turn off

very large harvests of Sugar. Coffee. Cot-

The Haytians are an indolent people. Their soil yields in abundance and with very little labor the absolute necessaries of life, and their long apprenticeship to labor under the discipline of the slave-driver's lash has not imbued them with any very vivid ideas of either the dignity or the attractiveness of hard, steady work. Their fathers made a vast quantity of sugar for the benefit of their owners; the present generation choose to make but little, and pervert a good share of that little into a very bad rum, which they are fools enough to like as well as white folks. We trust they will not always be so benighted.

-Yet Hayti is by no means so wretched and unimportant as her studied depreciation by the oppressors and defamers of the African Race would represent her. That her people too generally love idleness and low sensual gratifications is too true; what else did their white masters' example ever teach them? Then they have adopted without thought from their European models the vicious system of Land Monopoly, when the very first fruit of their emancipation should have been the securing to every citizen, present and future, a patch of ground whereon to live. The sum of the clamor against the Haytians is that they have not in half a century unlearned the lessons of perversity and de-

basement enstamped upon them during generations of servitude and degradation. We trust even this reproach will not always be merited.

Ignorant, indolent and devoid of history as they are, it is unfortunate but scarcely surprising that they have not been able to maintain domestic union nor republican liberty. Their form of government has oscillated from a republic to a monarchy. and is at present (that of the French part of the island) termed an Empire. The people of the part of the island anciently Spanish call themselves Dominicans, (from St. Domingo, the first settlement and capital.) and are now independent of the French part, though they have been united in one epublic. We trust they will be again. Division in an island of such moderate size is an inevitable source of weakness, expense, dissension and misery. We do not blame the Dominicans, for we do not clearly understand the grounds of their secession; but we know that Hayti is not large enough to contain two nations, and that internal union is essential to its respectability, tranquillity and strength. We trust a few years will witness their reunion.

But the champions of Slavery are hard at work, and have been for years, to perpetuate the discord in Hayti, and with it the weak. ness of her people. Secret emissaries from our own Government, (not sent by the present nor by the late Cabinet) have been busy in Dominica fomenting strife and defeating reconciliation with Hayti. Schemes for the conquest and subjugation of Hayti by gangs of South-western crusaders, eager to uprear on her soil the black banner of spoliation and Slavery, have been openly displayed in our Sate, c journals. Even the notice taken of laytian affairs in the late Presidential Message was (unconsciously) dictated by a spirit unfriendly to Hayti. Even when she was a Republic, and in danger of resubjugation by a European power, no word of cheer was addressed to her by our Government. Even her independence has never been formally acknowledged by the United States, though a fact as undoubted as sunshine. All this is in direct, persistent, contumacious defiance of the vaunted first principle of our Government, that a government in fact is a government of right, and that we are precluded from inquiring into its legitimacy. From the date of her independence to this day, we have treated Hayti unworthily,

unjustly-why? The time is at hand when this course of conduct will be seen to be as injurious as it is unworthy. The trade of this country with Hayti, though far less than it has been and will be, is yet respectable and is now increasing. And it is all highly advantageous to us. We have the carrying both ways and most of the profits. She sends us Coffee, Mahogany, &c. which we do not produce, and takes from us almost everything we can best afford to send her. She has not been accustomed to consume our Fabrics extensively, but they have been tried of late by her people, and are growing in favor, supplanting the more showy but less desirable products of French and English looms. We have now before us a mercantile letter from a leading house in Port-au-Prince to one in this City, from which we are permitted to make the fol-

We are much disappointed by the delay of the present Coffee crop deliveries, which prevented us until now from getting a sufficient quantity to adress you, the rather because w among the patterns you sent us lately several ar-ticles which will suit very well our market and ticles which will suit very well our market and find a quick sale. But, now that the weather begins to improve a little, we think that on the first days of next December we will be able to open our transactions with you in sending you a parcel of Coffee accompanied by an order for American-

the accompanies of an order for American-manufactured Cotton Goods.

It is a fact of which surely you are well aware, that American Dry Goods are taking a great de-velopment in this country, and menaco before long to conquer a complete supremacy over English manufactured Cotton Goods, by reason of the con-ditions of durability and perfection the ditions of durability and perfection the former of

We import large quantities of American Dry Goods from Boston, but your patterns offer some articles which not only cost higher at Boston, but are of superior quality with you. Therefore we will receive with much pleasure and interest any patterns of new styles of goods, and any informa-tion concerning that important branch of business that you shall be able to favor us with. Very respectfully yours.

THE WASH-HOUSE SYSTEM .- Some of our phi-THE WASH-HOUSE SYSTEM.— Some of our philanthropic citizens are building a wash-house for the poor. This may be very good, as far as it goes, but to our mind it don't go quite far enough. It is like the "ragged school" system. In these ragged schools they take filthy children, who wander from the cellar to the gutter, and set them to learning their a, b, abs. What these children want is washing, clothes, food, and a human place to live in—then they are ready for lessons. So of o live in-then they are ready for lessons. the expected patrons of the public wash-house.— They live in crowded, filthy garrets and cellars, at are to have a place to wash their clothes, and themselves even, at a very moderate price, when the real want is to change their entire condition the real want is to enange their entire condition-to find them convenient and healthy lodgings, work and wages, and a prospect of bettering their condition by persevering industry. Washing is not a despicable thing by any means; but no great social reform is to be carried out by opening a cheap wash house even in the heart of the Five Points. Sunday Times

This is the way Reforms are opposed or bailled-always . Strike higher! or 'Strike lower!' When an appeal is made for a comprehensive, thorough, radical reform of Social evils, it is parried with O have done with your Utopian, visionary schemes !- Give us something immediate and practical-something that will give bread and warmth to hungry and shivering children to-day." Well: try the other tack, and attempt some partial, simple, immediate reform, and the cavil is instantly raised-"This may be very good as far as it goes, but to our mind it don't go quite far enough." To be sure it don't; who ever imagined that it did ? It was not undertaken as an end, but as a beginning. A good City Wash-house, in which the Poor an do their own Washing far easier and cheaper than in their crowded homes, and

escape the discomfort of 'washing-day' in their one apartment, will be an excellent first step, and will inevitably lead to others. Let those who would do good help to take this, and they may then fairly ask their neighbors to help take the next step. Let us not despise the day of small things.

Stenmship Ohio. On account of the non-arrival of the Ohio, the Falcon will sail to-day in her place. We are assured by competent judges that there need be no solicitude in regard to the Ohio, as she was noticed to sail from Havana on the 19th, and, even if not delayed there, must have met with opposing winds in the whole course of her voyage. She will probably arrive this morning.

### Teaching by Example. Mr. WEBSTER at the New-England So-

ciety's Dinner thus descanted: "Our system is not to be destroyed by localism, North or South. Over all our local ideas, submerging, absorbing them all, there is a great eculiment, and that is that we are Americans. It is our duty to cherish this American sentiment, to go on united, carrying with us in our course those great English principles, turning to Sir Heary Bulwer,) I mean, sir, Anglo-Saxon, English American principles. Our children on the shores of the Facific will inherit those principles with the language of Milton and Shakspere. Our ideas will penetrate still further, and the Maxican, the Spaniard, will learn the triolby jury, religious tolerance and the accurity of indevidual riphts."

When Mr. W. harman

-When Mr. Webster was coming from Washington to make this speech, he met and passed unheeded a man snatched from his family without warning and hurried off from the soil of a Free State into Slavery as the adjudged chattel of a man who never had a particle of right to, interest in nor control over him under any law whatever -not even the lowest that dominates in the infernal regions. There was no "trial by jury" for that kidnapped husband and father, (although Mr. Webster argued and proved that there ought to be before the Fugitive Law was passed) -no adequate "security" for his "individual rights." And now, if any one stands up for that Trial by Jury which Mr. Webster contended for a few months ago, he is denounced as an agitator and enemy of the Union by those whom Mr. Webster ad-

-Before we undertake to "penetrate" the Mexican, the Spaniard," with lessons of "trial by jury" and "the security of individual rights," wouldn't it be well to learn these lessons a little better ourselves ?

Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, in a letter to Rev. I.S. Spencer, thanking him for a copy of his recent Thanksgiving Sermon which appears to have possessed an exceeding fragrance for the soul of Cotton, refers him to Hooker's "most truthful, most sublime description of Law," which, he says. he never reads without the strongest emotions. The well-known passage referred to is as follows:

"Wherefore, that here we may briefly end; of Law there can be no less acknowledged, than that her seat is in tae bosom of God, her voice the harmony of the world; all things in heaven and earth do her homage, the very least as feeling her care, and the greatest as not exempted from her power; both angels and men and crea-tures of what condition soever, though each in dif-ferent sort and manner, yet all with uniform con-sent, admiring her as the mother of their peace

-We should like to have Mr. Webster on the witness-stand a moment, and sworn on that Book which he professes to reverence, to give a true and candid answer to just this one question :

"Mr. Webster, do you carnestly think that this sublime passage of Hooker's is indeed a "truthful description" of such acts of Congress as the Fugitive Slave Law !"

For our own part, we believe Hooker was plainly thinking of a much 'higher law' than that. If he were not, his definition was singularly inappropriate.

# Michigan Election,-[OFFICIAL.] Wayne.....2876 2963....2544 420 3308

Total...10,741 8,909....8,286 3,012 10,005 

 
 Cass.
 784
 777
 783
 191
 902

 Eaton
 577
 578
 356
 218
 546

 Ionia
 594
 510
 379
 477
 608

 Jackson
 1516
 1519
 969
 1072
 1547

 Var.
 994
 999
 659
 237
 783

 Var.
 994
 659
 237
 783

 Jackson.
 1916
 1919
 999
 1072
 1041

 Kent.
 904
 982
 652
 337
 768

 Ottowa
 213
 375
 142
 53
 269

 St. Joseph
 1083
 978
 963
 418
 1011

 Kalamazoo
 1240
 945
 1010
 493
 880

 Van Buren
 396
 551
 353
 117
 509

 Montcalm
 35
 91
 (New County.)

Total..11,508 11,993 ... 8,996 4,896 11,443 

Mackinac ... 33 274.... 51 — 127 Macomb....1119 944... 855 204 1340 Oakland ... 2353 2188... 1942 693 2781 Ontonagon .. (inc. in Houghton.) (not org.) St. Clair . . . 647 640 . . . 665 Saginaw . . . 235 266 . . . 118 Shiawassee . . 396 480 . . . 281 Tuscola .... 54 98 (new County in-

-We call this doing well in these

times; show as a Websterized Duerized State wherein the Whigs have done better ! The Manchester Mirror says it is understood that Mr. Atwood will decline the Opposition

nomination for Governor of New-Hampshire, stick

to his small farm, eschew politics, and live an honest life hereafter CINCINNATI, 'the Queen of the West,' bas a population of 115,590 : In 1840 it was 46,382. Increase in ten years, 69,208, or about 150 per cent. This will bardly be beaten.

Socialism in China.

Occasional statements have reached this Country during the last six menths, chiefly through the correspondents of the London Press. referring to or directly affirming the existence and growth of Socialism in China. Recently it appears that an extensive insurrection has broken out in Kwang-Si, one of the eastern provinces of the Empire, headed by an enterprising chieftain, called Li-Tsing-Pang, which is also said to result from the prevalence of Socialist influences. The rumors are various and contradictory. At one time it is said that the object is to overthrow the present Tsing, Manchu or Pure Dynasty, and to restore the last of the Chinese Dynasties, called the Ming, and that this purpose is supported by the prevalent belief in an old prophecy that the dominion of the Manchus is to terminate in the year 1851. At another time we are told that the insurrection is a mere marauding expedition with no definite object. Again it is said that the purpose is entertained of installing a Christian Government over the Empire. But during the whole of the last six months rumors have come from so many different sources of the existence of a socialist tendency among the people, favored more or less by the literati, that it can hardly be doubted that the existing disturbances have some connection with vague ideas of radical reform in the social as well as in the governmental institutions of China. Mr. Gutzlaff, the eminent Missionary to China, in speaking of the movement recently in Germany, characterized it as Communist; he has also frequently spoken of the diffusion of Communist ideas among the literati.

The rumor of a design to establish a Christian dynasty has too little probability to merit attention. Whatever may be the nature of the movement, it must be presumed that it is entirely of native origin. Foreign influences have as yet been extremely limited, although they are becoming more considerable every year. In another half century ideas from Europe may mingle to an efficient degree with the growth of the native mind of China, and produce results modified by the external forms of thought. Nothing of that kind is now to be looked for. If there is Socialism in China it must be Chinese, and not French nor American Socialism. Assuming, then, that there is a movement in China having some of the features of Socialism, let us endeavor to penetrate the causes which have probably led at this time to the occurrence of so remarkable a phenomenon.

The polity of the Chinese Empire is one which mingles in a remarkable degree the features of Absolutism and Democracy. It was a remark of Com. Charles Elliott, under whose orders the English and Chinese war was begun, made after visiting this country, that the political habits of the people of New-England were more similar to those of the Chinese than those of any European community. In China there is that which is quite similar to the town-meetings of New-England. All the small neighbor hood business, such as the laying out of the public highways, for example, is managed by the people themselves quite independently of the government, and the people are very jealous of government interference in what habit has consigned to their control. In all the larger affairs which are confessedly within the province of government, the government is theoretically supreme and absolute; but, in point of fact, even with reference to these, its power rests almost solely in the general concurrence of the people. There is no controlling military power at the command of the Emperor, and above and apart from the people, potent enough to suppress the will of the people, as there is in the European despotisms. There is no graduated scale of feudalism, interlocked and compacted together for the maintainance of their successive superiorities over those beneath them. The Emperor is theoretically seated in Heaven, and all the people are without distinction on the lower earth at an infinite distance beneath him; but having placed him at such an immense remove from themselves, among the gods, they pay about as much respect to his wishes as people generally do to the behests of their divinities. They bestow upon him continually the most extravagant homage in words, while they shirk by every possible means, every disagreeable compliance with his edicts. Hence arises the ludicrous admixture of peremptory command and impotent wheedling which characterises those decrees. In one breath the Emperor threatens his subjects in the most pompous manner with immediate extinction if they fail in the slightest particular to comply with his orders, and in the next, he entreats them in the most whining and obsequious style to consider his wishes and not wantonly to disobey him. It is obvious, therefore, that the power

of the Chinese Monarchy rests almost solely in the ideas of the people, and that it is liable to disappear at any day with a change of those ideas. The literati to whom the executive functions of the Government are entrusted are from among the people, and sympathise with the people; hence whenever there is a sufficient strength of public sentiment against the Government to give rise to an insurrection, it is not surprising to find Government officers siding with the people. The correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle states that two delegates from the Emperor, sent with unlimited powers to suppress the insurrection headed by Li-Tsing-Pang, had

been unable to accomplish anything in the Kwang provinces, as the people generally side with the Revolutionary Army and openly proclaim their hostility to the present dynasty. It will not be surprising, therefore, if the most serious results ensue.

But how does the existence of this revolutionary and even, as it is said, Socialist spirit, in China, comport with the reported immobility and changelessness of all things in that country? We apprehend that these characteristics of China and the Chinese have been greatly exaggerated. A country which has made such remarkable progress as China has, in the Arts must have the capacity for change and progress. It must be remembered that our acquaintance with China is of recent date, and is still very partial. That the Chinese are slow to accept new ideas from abroad is undoubtedly true, but it does not follow that the nation has not a development of its own, which must lead at certain stages to radical overturns in political and social organizations. There is no country in the world whose condition has been so immensely changing as that of China daring the last century and a half. That period, it is true, has been a reign of general peace and prosperity, as prosperity is now estimated among nations; but that very peace and prosperity have brought into being a state of things which now demands a solution. It has stocked the land with an immense population which must either be fed or starve. The problem for China is the same as the problem for England and France. The Socialism which bursts forth in these differ-

ent and remote regions of the world simultaneously in this age, is by no means a mere accident, nor a chance coincidence. It results from causes which are identical. It is the merely natural fact that people will not hold still to be starved to The Malthusian doctrine may answer very well in a work on Political Economy, but it is inconvenient in practice. If people are suffering for bread or rice, they will always be uncomfortable neighbors for those around them who have plenty of bread and rice. Whether people eat with a knife and fork, or with chop sticks, still they must eat, or they will fight. A more equal distribution of the means of living, is, under such circumstances, a natural demand, and since that is what is usually supposed to constitute Socialism, it follows that Socialism in China is only a natural phenomenom.

But why does this tendency to Socialism develope itself in China at this day rather than at any former period ! For the same reason that it develops itself in the Western countries now. The period of war for the sake of conquest ceased in China a century and a half ago, with the final establishment of the present dynasty upon the throne. Since then there has been a great development of the arts of peace, and along with it a vast augmentation of population. It is not generally known that this overgrown population of China is altogether a fact of modern existence, People hear of the hundreds of millions congrega ted upon the soil of that great country, and with the prevalent idea that everything in China is un. alterable, they suppose that it has always been so, that the population of China is now stationary, or nearly so, and that general stagnation is the order of the day. So far from this being the case, the present augmentation of population in China finds hardly a parallel in any other country except the United States.

There may probably be some special causes for discontent in China. Possibly the real feeling has never been cordial toward the Manchu dynasty. The bald heads of the Chinese are a badge of degradation which distinguishes them from their conquerors. The Manchus do not cramp the feet of their females. They do not intermarry with the Chinese, and are in most respects a distinct people. The Emperor is always surrounded by Manchus, never trusting himself to the fidelity of his Chinese subjects. The prohibition upon emigration, although like most other of the laws, treated with partial contempt, is nevertheless a great grievance. No Chinese females leave the country, and the men who do so, and accumulate a fortune abroad, run the risk of being continually harassed by the authorities on their return. The burden of this prohibition has become greater since the golden temptation of California, fronting the Chinese Empire, has been placed before the cupidity of a people who may be properly denominated the Yankees of Asia. The crowded state of the Empire at home doubtless renders the tempta. tion to go abroad still more urgent and the prohibition to do so still more annoying. It is not, however, in any slight or incidental cause that we are to look for the existence in China of a spirit similar to that which is known in the Western World under the name of Socialism. The causes are the augmentation of population and the prevalence of the same commercial system among them which prevails among us, tending to make the rich continually richer and the poor poorer.

The following statement of the increase of population in China will occasion surprise to those who have not examined the subject, and may lead to some useful reflections in relation to the prospective destiny of our own and other coun-

The Tsing or Manchu dynasty commenced in China in the year 1664, but the whole of the eighteen Provinces were not quieted under the new yoke much before the year 1700. Prior to this period China had been distracted both by internal revolutions and by wars against her external invaders-Since that period peace has almost universally prevailed, and along with it the development of the country in the extension of the arts and in population. By the census of 1710, 10 years after the last date above mentioned, and only 140 years sgo, the entire population of the empire was only 27,941,129, about equal to the present population of the United States. In 1753, 43 years afterward, it had increased to 103,050,060. In 1793, the estimate of the population given to Lord Macartney was 333,000,000. By the census of 1812, probably the most reliable of any, it was 362,447,183, and the most prevalent estimate at this day is 400,000,000, or nearly one half of the whole population of the globe. Thus in 140 years the population of China has augmented from 27,000,000 to 400,000,000.

The empire of China is divided into the Eighteen Provinces, known among us as China, Mancharia, the country of the Manchu Tartars who conquered China, and the colonial possessions, including Mongolia, Ili, Koko nor and Tibet. The area of the whole Empire is 5,300,000 square miles. It has a coast line of 3,350 miles and is coterminous with Russia for a similar distance. Manchuria and the provincial possessions are not unusually populous. The eighteen provinces or China proper are about equal in area to the twenty-eight States of this Union previous to the admission of Texas, Iowa and California. The several provinces are in size about equal to the average of the Western American States. The population of China Proper is now equal to 268 persons to the square mile, which is about the same as that of Lombardy in Italy, but several of the Eastern Provinces have more than twice that proportion.